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# GERMAN MOVEMENT TOWARDS BELGIAN CENTER IS CHECKED

The French Officially Report that the Germans Have Abandoned Sarrebourg

BRITISH FORCES NOW IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM

British Official Press Bureau Reports Desultory Fighting Between British Patrolling Squadron and German Cruisers—Rumors of a Naval Engagement in North Sea—French

ops Occupy Lorraine, 32 Miles Inside the German—Austrian Cruiser Has Been Sunk—Three Zeppelins Destroyed by Gunfire.

From the war zone only brief reports of the activities of the German and allied armies opposing each other.

The French officially report that the Germans have abandoned Sarrebourg. The Liege forts are still said to be intact and a Brussels despatch says that the German movement towards the Belgian center seems to have been checked.

The French troops are in contact with the Germans, but there is no important engagement to report, says an official announcement of the French embassy at London.

A British expeditionary force, numbering more than 100,000 men, has made a safe landing at French and Belgian ports and is doubtless well on its way to form a junction with its

A significant statement is issued by the British official press bureau to the effect that desultory fighting occurs between the British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German reconnoitering cruisers.

A certain liveliness is apparent in the southern area of the North Sea, the statement adds.

In a stirring message to the troops King George says: "Duty is your watchword and I know your duty will be nobly done."

The French commander-in-chief, General Joffre, personally leads the French progress in upper Alsace and declares that the French troops have occupied all of the region in Lorraine, 32 miles inside the German frontier.

An American corps has been organized in Paris and several American aviators have offered the government their aeroplanes. There is some question as to whether this offer will be accepted, because of possible international complications.

The former French minister of finance, Paul Doumer, who has returned from the front in Belgium, says that three Zeppelins have been shot down by gun fire and one wrecked by dropping into the forest.

In order to set at rest reports of casualties in the British army, the official bureau declares there have been no casualties as yet.

Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, declares that it is Japan's intention to eliminate from China the root of German influences.

SECRETARY REMOVED FROM BRITISH TROOP MOVEMENT.

Kitchener's Advice to Soldiers of Expeditionary Force.

London, Aug. 18, 5:25 p. m.—Now that the battle of secrecy has been removed from British troop movements and the official press bureau has admitted the arrival of British troops in France, great enthusiasm is exhibited everywhere in London over the arrival of the soldiers on the continent and over the reports showing they were heartily received by the French.

Good praise is heard for the orderly mobilization of the army without publicity and for the silence of the British newspapers concerning "troop movements in England and Ireland."

French and English Comrades.

Americans returning to England from the continent are being warmly greeted by their English comrades who "hurry for the English" Hurrah for King George and the English soldiers replied with Hurrah for France!

The troops of the allies fraternized immediately and cordially. There is every indication that all orders were carried out with expedition and perfection of detail as a result of the complete harmony between the French and British general staffs.

At the points of debarkation troops had been posted saying: "Teams are to the right in France," as a guide to the English teamsters and artillery.

Earl Kitchener's Advice.

Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's soldierly homily to the men of the British expeditionary force, which he dictated to every soldier should keep in his active service paybook and read it as often as he has a moment's spare time.

"You are ordered abroad as a soldier to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy and your patience."

"Remember that the honor of the British army depends on your individual conduct."

Set Example of Discipline.

"It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness in the field, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in the struggle."

"The operations in which you will be engaged will be the most part take place in a friendly country, and you will do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier by being friendly, courteous, considerate and obedient to anything likely to injure

or destroy property and always look upon rioting as a disgraceful act.

"You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust."

"Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound, so keep constantly on your guard against any excesses."

Avoid Temptation.

"In this new experience you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and whilst treating all women with perfect courtesy you should avoid any intimacy."

"Do your duty bravely. Fear God and hate the king."

(Signed "KITCHENER, Field Marshal.")

SIX WEAK BRIGADES CAPTURED CITY OF LIEGE

According to Statement Emanating from Headquarters of General Stein.

Berlin, via Copenhagen and London, Aug. 18, 9:07 p. m.—A series of statements on the Liege enigma is published from the headquarters of General Stein, according to which French soldiers were sent to Liege before the war to instruct the Belgian troops in the defense of the fortifications.

"It was impossible to protest against this," says General Stein, but after they gave a satisfactory account of the capture of the city, the French were regarded as an infraction of Belgian neutrality by France. We had to act with all speed and to mobilize. Regiments were sent to the frontier and marched on Liege. Six weak brigades on a peace footing, with some cavalry and artillery, took Liege.

"The brigades were mobilized at Liege and there received as first reinforcement their own reserves. Two other regiments came later. Our mobilization has just finished. Our entire force is now in Liege. The French were at Liege, and owing to difficulties with the commissariat, were unable to advance. This, however, was a mistake. There was another reason for the pause."

"Now, the forward march can begin. Our troops will have an opportunity to convince themselves that the German force is well supplied with food and arms. The emperor has given word not to sacrifice another drop of blood to capture the Liege fortifications."

The enemy did not know our method of attack and believed themselves secure in their forts, but already the fire of our weakest big guns had forced the forts which they shelled to surrender, or quickly demolished, burning the forts to ruins.

The Liege fortifications will no longer serve our enemies but will be a support to the German army."

CONSULATE AT GENOA IS BESIEGED BY AMERICANS

Seeking Information as to Ways and Means of Returning Home.

Genoa, Italy, Aug. 18, via Paris, 4:25 p. m.—An increasing number of American consulates here, returning to the United States continue to be besieged by Americans who are seeking information as to ways and means.

John Edward Jones, the consul-general, has been compelled to receive his callers collectively. He takes his callers to the consulate where he announces what arrangements have been made and gives particulars regarding steamers sailing, the changing of money and other matters.

Americans who in the circumstances are unable to pay their bills are helped by Mr. Jones from the small fund placed at his disposal by a few generous countrymen.

The consul-general expects that 5,000 more Americans will have embarked here for home by the end of August.

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF BATTLE OF MAULHAUSEN

Small Force of Artillery from Strassburg Defeated and Two Batteries Rendered Useless.

Berlin, via Copenhagen and London, Aug. 18, 8:25.—The Wolffgang bureau, the semi-official German news agency, has issued an account of the battle of Maulhusen.

"One and a half French army corps entered upper Alsace while our troops were still concentrating. Nevertheless we attacked the enemy who was thrown back toward Belfort but whose march afterward continued."

"A small section of artillery from Strassburg was defeated and two batteries which had been rendered useless, were taken by the enemy who then marched toward Schirmeck, eight miles from Belfort."

"An investigation has been begun in an endeavor to ascertain if any treachery exists among the local population."

GERMANS ATTEMPT TO CROSS MEUSE.

London, Aug. 18, 11:50 p. m.—A Reuters despatch from Brussels says that the Germans made another attempt to cross the Meuse today by a bridge not

## Cabled Paragraphs

Paris, Aug. 18, 5:25 p. m.—The Paris Bourse was somewhat more animated today. The list of transactions included one hundred varieties of shares and bonds, but the market was not so active as yesterday. The Suez Canal Company's report that its receipts have been larger during recent days than the corresponding period of last year.

Pope Not in Serious Condition.

Rome, Aug. 18, 5:10 p. m.—Pope Pius X is not in so serious condition as has been reported, according to the statement of Dr. Marchisiani, the attending physician. The pontiff's sisters and niece have been allowed to nurse him, as in the case of previous illness, which relieves him and distracts his attention from the gravity of the European situation, because of which he has suffered great depression.

THREE ZEPPELIN DIRIGIBLES DESTROYED WHILE SCOUTING

One Fell Into a Forest and Was Wrecked.

London, Aug. 18, 9:45 p. m.—A Paris despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Paul Doumer, former French officer of finance, who has just returned from the fighting in Belgium, says that three Zeppelin dirigibles which were reconnoitering over the war zone were destroyed and one fell into a forest and was wrecked."

"The spirit of the French soldiers, according to M. Doumer, is strengthened by the feeling that their artillery is superior to that of the Germans."

AMERICAN AIRMAN IN FRENCH AVIATION CORPS

Hubert Latham Has Volunteered and Will Start for the Front.

Paris, Aug. 18, 5:38 p. m.—R. Neale Smith of Baltimore, an aviator who was with Hubert Latham in his American flights, has volunteered for service with the French military corps. His offer has been accepted, and he will leave for the front next week.

Adolphe Heilmann, an American civil engineer in New York, who is now in France finishing the Rouen railroad terminus, has volunteered and been accepted as a French military engineer.

He will be commissioned as an officer and be assigned especially in bridge construction.

AMERICANS VOLUNTEER TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE

Gather Daily Around the Recruiting Office in Paris.

Paris, Aug. 18, 4:35 p. m.—The American volunteer corps has up to date a total of 120 names on its roll. These American volunteers propose to fight for France and thus in small measure repay the service Lafayette rendered the United States.

Believed that 100 of them will be accepted and equipped by the French government. The volunteers are now being drilled by the French officer of the reserve, is conducting the drills. The corps will be organized entirely by Frenchmen.

American aviators are daily recruiting over the entrance of which hangs a large American flag.

NO GERMAN OCEAN LINERS UNDER AMERICAN FLAG

Orders For Outfitting of Army Transports Still Stand.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Perfection of plans to bring to the United States ocean liners to be used as transports for the army of Europe occupied the government official board today. Orders were issued that the American flag be hoisted on the liners.

The state department had received no replies to its suggestion to nations to place their ships at the disposal of the United States.

More definite knowledge of transportation facilities required was received from Ambassador Gerard in Berlin, who advised that the German government was unwilling to place its ships at the disposal of the United States.

Whereabouts of Missing Americans.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Today's despatches to the state department reported the safety of the following Americans in Europe about whom inquiry has been made: Boston, Carl Stohn, wife and son, Nuremberg; Somerville, J. A. Brown, Nuremberg; New Haven, Harold C. Brown, Nuremberg; Manila, Philippines, Miss Harrison, London.

Wheat from Galveston to England.

Galveston, Texas, Aug. 18.—Four British steamers, the Indiana, Carlton, Astrac and Welbury, cleared here today for London, Liverpool and Southampton, with a total cargo of 86,000 bushels of wheat on board. All will sail tonight or tomorrow. The British government is completing wheat cargoes and probably will clear tomorrow.

German Monoplane Drops Bombs.

Berlin, Aug. 18, 6:15 p. m.—A German monoplane which had hoisted the French flag today dropped three bombs on Lunenburg, sixteen miles east of Nancy, from a height of 4,000 feet according to an official announcement issued this evening. The missiles exploded in a public garden. One of the bombs was hurled and only slight damage was done to property.

German Movement Checked.

London, Aug. 19, 12:50 a. m.—In a despatch from Brussels the Exchange Telegraph reports that the German movement toward the Belgian center seems to have been checked at London and Gembloux. No further movements of enemy troops have been observed. The German prisoners in Belgium will be sent to England."

Naval Engagement in North Sea.

London, Aug. 19, 12:25 a. m.—A despatch to the Central News from Harwich says that a naval engagement occurred early Tuesday morning in the North Sea about 100 miles off Harwich. The result of the engagement is not confirmed by the official bureau.

Austrian Cruiser Sunk.

London, Aug. 19, 12:20 a. m.—An official despatch from Vienna says the Austrian cruiser Zenta was sunk in a naval battle off Antwerp Sunday, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company.

Japan's Action Limited to Asia.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Charge Barclay of the British embassy formally announced to Secretary Bryan today England's declaration of war against Germany would be limited to the German possessions in Europe and Asia.

Japan Asks U. S. to Act.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Japan has asked the United States to take over her embassy in Berlin in case of an emergency.

## U. S. Was Close to War With Mexico

WHEN CARRANZA REJECTED DIPLOMATIC OVERTURES.

URGED TO SEND TROOPS

Drastic Measures Were Urged Upon President Wilson, but He Firmly Resisted All Pressure—Overtures Were Received from President Carranza, Assuring American Troops Would Meet With No Opposition.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Just how close the United States came to being involved in a war with Mexico was revealed today by some high officials of the administration.

When General Carranza abruptly rejected the overtures of the peace envoys sent by Provisional President Carbajal, and at the same time ignored the diplomatic efforts of the United States government to prevent the entry of the constitutional army into Mexico City, drastic measures were urged upon President Wilson.

Many members of the cabinet, including a majority, argued in favor of sending American troops from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital to prevent the anarchy that was then expected to follow from the failure of the Carranza government in an agreement with the United States.

President Wilson, however, firmly resisted all pressure, arguing that the sending of American troops to Mexico City even by a million men would probably mean war with the United States.

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## Condensed Telegrams

Receipts of Panama Canal tolls the first day after the opening equaled \$25,000.

Governor Fielder of New Jersey has ordered an investigation into the food prices.

Carl S. Vrooman, of Illinois, took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

Nicaragua customs receipts for May totaled \$118,306 against \$150,719 the same month in 1913.

Mrs. Annie Mackelvey was struck by lightning in the yard of her summer home at Sag Harbor.

Andrew J. Peters of Massachusetts took the oath of office as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Fire, which destroyed the H. P. Knight Studio in The Bronx, N. Y., caused a loss of \$75,000.

Postmaster-General Burleson has instructed postmasters to provide parcel-post exhibits at county fairs.

At East Norwich, L. I., the firemen saved the \$200,000 mansion of Lloyd C. Griscom, in the Wheatley Hills.

Four persons were killed and five injured when a gasoline tank exploded in a garage at McConnelville, O.

The Rev. Warren E. Ward, of Plainfield, N. J., died at Newburgh, N. Y., of ptomaine poisoning after eating chicken on a train.

Two armed bandits entered the Homestead National Bank in Pittsburgh, stole \$1,500 in cash and escaped in an automobile.

Henry E. Marsh, a hotel proprietor of Springfield, Mass., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities are \$84,659 and assets \$51,081.

Henry Seifelt and Fred Rouse, of Youngstown, Ohio, were killed when their automobile was struck by an Erie train at Leavittsburg.

Joseph C. Lavery, of Fall River, was arrested for horse theft two hours after he married Miss Rose Reidmann at Worcester.

One person was killed and several injured when a gasoline tank exploded in a garage at McConnelville, O.

Mrs. Wislaw Mazur of New York gave birth to a child weighing but 17 ounces. The baby is in an incubator and is doing well.

Peru expects to send the first warship through the Panama Canal.

Harry Steinfield, former big league ball player, who was with the world's champion Chicago team in 1904, died in Bellevue, Ky., aged 37 years.

Surgeons at Spokane predict the recovery of Lieke, a paraplegic, who, aged 40 years, who had part of his brain cut away to remove two bullets.

Policeman George Trumbull was shot and killed while patrolling his beat on the South Side vice district of Chicago. A negro was arrested on suspicion.

The general strike of 5,000 employees of the leading collieries in the Shanang, Trevorton, Mount Carmel and Locust Gap districts has been averted.

Lieutenant-General Sir James M. Grierson, one of the foremost British military leaders, died suddenly on a train in England. He was 55 years old.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad has granted all telegraph operators and workmen a five per cent. increase in pay and improved working conditions.

A patriotic Slav taking target practice at Grand Rapids, Mich., caused several windows in neighbors' houses. He will now show patriotism to this country for thirty days.

Tuxpan, Mexico, reported the great Del Lido, a battleship, which, used several windows in neighbors' houses. He will now show patriotism to this country for thirty days.

Mrs. C. A. Moody of Milwaukee saved the victim of an age-old feud by fire in Abilene, Kan. 12 years ago. She just learned that she is to receive \$14,000 under a will filed in Los Angeles.

A report that Japan had placed an order for 2,000,000 bales of cotton with various dealers in the South was made public by J. R. Curtis, secretary of a large mercantile establishment of St. Louis.

A friend of Frank Weston, a drug fiend in prison in New York, sent him a pair of suspenders by parcels post. When the warden examined them a package containing cocaine fell from the buckle.

Edgar J. Beach, who robbed a house in South Bend, Ind., of \$20,000 in jewelry and evaded a five-year sentence by feigning insanity, escaped from a hospital at Concord, N. H. The keepers found this note in his cell: "You guys are soft."

Gifford Pinchot's bride, who was Miss Cornelia P. Bryce of Roslyn, Long Island, until their marriage last Saturday, was the daughter of a prominent campaigner on the stump on behalf of her husband who is the Progressive candidate for United States senator in Pennsylvania.

Preparations for the calling of a national boycott against the use of war are under way, according to Frank S. Kraus, president of the Thirty Cent War Club at Cleveland, Ohio. He declared that the move would force prices downward within three days. Department, but the numerical size of the field is a copy of the war.

"It wasn't my fault," John Cresciani said when asked to plead to the charge of murdering an unknown man at North Providence Sunday. A plea of not guilty was ordered by the court and the prisoner was held without bail for a continued hearing. The victim asserted just before he died that a friend had shot him without cause.

## TO AVOID EUROPEAN ENTANGLEMENT

President Wilson Issues Appeal to American People to Refrain from Expression of Partisanship

Long Message Received from German Emperor Expressing Appreciation of Tender of Good Offices by the United States—Japanese Ambassador Has Conference With Secretary Bryan—Washington Officials Relieved by Assurance from Both England and Japan that in Event the Latter Takes Action Against Germany, Such Activity Would be Confined to the China Seas and German Territory in Eastern Asia.

Washington, Aug. 18.—The earnest determination of the United States government to keep this country from becoming involved in any way in the European war and its controversies was manifested in several ways today.

President Wilson issued an appeal addressed to the American people calling on them studiously to refrain from any expression or act that might reveal the slightest partisanship towards the nations in conflict. Leaders in congress of all parties voiced similar views.

For nearly three hours the president and his cabinet wrestled with the vexing cable-wireless censorship situation, striving to reach a decision equitable to all concerned. The matter is still under consideration.

War Between Japan and Germany Not Unlikely.

Official information came from Berlin that the Japanese ultimatum had been delivered to the German government, and it was intimated in the diplomatic dispatches that war between Japan and Germany was not unlikely.

The Japanese minister in Berlin, apparently foreseeing such an eventuality, asked Ambassador Gerard to be present at the action of the emperor's declaration of war.

The president received from Emperor Hirohito a message of congratulation, which was read by Ambassador Gerard, the contents of which were guarded against disclosure to the public.

Germany for the tender of good offices made by the United States.

German Version of Cause of War.

The German emperor in addition to the ultimatum to the United States, pointed out the causes of the present war, and argued, it is understood, that the German government was not to blame.

It was this message which Emperor Hirohito wrote while sitting with Ambassador Gerard in the picture gallery in the midst of his war maps. White House officials denied that the message contained any protest concerning the attitude of the American press toward Germany.

Officials admitted that there was nothing in the message to suggest an indication of whether the emperor would at any future time accept the tender of good offices.

Japanese Ultimatum Discussed.

The Japanese ultimatum demanding that Germany evacuate Kiaochow and withdraw her fleet from the Orient was discussed by the state department today.

Discussion was general as to how the interests of the United States might ultimately be affected by the multitude of activities which the European war situation has brought on.

All government departments are being kept advised of the latest developments.

There was a careful reticence on all sides. It was obvious that a feeling of uneasiness was being maintained at London that should Japan take action against Germany, such activity would be confined to the China seas and not against German islands, possessions in the middle Pacific, where also the United States has islands of strategic importance.

Chinda Confers With Bryan.

Baron Chinda, the Japanese ambassador, who was also secretary of state, declined to talk with Secretary Bryan, but declined to talk with Colville Barclay, charge d'affaires.

The note was similar to that announced by the British information bureau last night.

Cable Censorship.

The British charge sought information about the possible cable censorship, and was informed that the subject was still under consideration. Although the international lawyers and officials of the department of justice who are endeavoring to find an impartial and legal adjustment of the situation gave no intimation of the trend of their findings, predictions in some official quarters were to the effect that the censorship of wireless would be maintained, while the cables would be left in their present status.

American Interests in Far East.

Mr. Bryan said after his visit with Mr. Chinda that every American has been given for the preservation of the integrity of China and the safeguarding of American interests in the Far East. He expressed the opinion that the declaration that aggressive action would be limited to the China seas and would be a literal interpretation of the German ultimatum.

Mr. Bryan said that it was greatly to be regretted that Japan had raised an issue of honor which would be an absolutely unwilling to neutralize that entire section and keep it out of the field of a copy of the war.

He expressed the view that this would have been the most humane course and would have resulted in the avoidance of conflict to the real theatre of operations in Europe. But whatever the outcome might be as to Kiaochow, he felt that

## TOWARDS EUROPEAN NATIONS NOW IN CONFLICT

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